

REV. JOHN DODWELL, Mgr.  
With strong Staff of Editors and Correspondents.  
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# THE CITIZEN.

An Independent Weekly  
Devoted to the  
interests of  
THE HOME, FARM, & SCHOOL.  
50 CENTS A YEAR.

VOL. III.

A Family Paper

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1902.

Fifty cents a year.

NO. 30

## IDEAS.

If you would reap you must labor.  
If you are looking for faults you  
are blind to merit.

If you have never been censured  
you have never deserved praise.

If your ideal of Christ is higher  
than mine your life will be better  
than mine.

Controversy equalizes fools and  
wise men, and fools know it.—  
HOLMES.

## TAKE NOTICE.

Rev. Harting R. Hogan will preach  
at Parks Schoolhouse next Sunday at  
10 a. m., and at Kirby Knob, Sunday,  
Jan. 26, at 11 a. m.

A service will be held at Narrow  
Gap church next Sunday night at 6  
o'clock. Prof. J. W. Dinsmore will  
give a lecture on "The Life of Christ,"  
illustrated by the magic lantern.  
Prof. Lodwick and the male quartette  
will lead the song service.

Revival meetings conducted by  
Rev. J. O. Buswell, of Wisconsin,  
will commence at the Chapel next  
Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. The  
meetings will continue ten days.  
There will be two services daily, be-  
side the Sunday morning services, at  
8 o'clock in the evening and 7 at  
night.

## FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

A revolution is imminent in Servia.  
The situation is alarming. The king  
is an imbecile, the treasury is empty  
and the government is unable to pay  
even its army officers.

Statistics taken from the new edition  
of the London manual show that  
the total annual cost of London govern-  
ment is about \$80,000,000, which  
is approximately \$18 per head of the  
population.

General Kleigel, prefect of police,  
St. Petersburg, Russia, has had no-  
tices posted ordering instant obedi-  
ence to any orders by the police on  
pain of three months imprisonment or  
a fine of 500 rubles (\$375).

The new yacht of the German  
Emperor to be christened by Miss  
Alice Roosevelt may be launched  
Feb. 26. Prince Henry of Prussia (a  
brother of the Emperor) will be pres-  
ent at the ceremony as a representa-  
tive of Emperor William.

## IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

The post-office at Short Hills, N. Y.,  
was robbed Saturday, for the sixth  
time in as many years.

Richard Croker retired from the  
leadership of Tammany Hall last  
Thursday, and Lewis Nixon was  
chosen in his stead.

Lieutenant J. W. Clarke of Co. B.,  
70th Virginians Regiment, was arrested  
Saturday charged with writing an in-  
sulting letter to President Roosevelt.

Secretary Root is strongly opposed  
to commercial reciprocity between the  
United States and the Philippines on  
the general ground that any such ar-  
rangement would be destructive of the  
"open door policy" of this govern-  
ment in the East.

## COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Inconveniences burned the Colored  
Methodist parsonage at Russellville  
last week.

In the Republican caucus at Frank-  
fort Senator Deboe received the nomi-  
nation for United Senator.

The Chesapeake and Ohio R. R.  
Company last Friday purchased fifty  
feet off the rear of Wilson's livery  
stable in Lexington for \$20,000.

Alexander McClintock, of Lex-  
ington, father of Prof. McClintock, of  
the University of Chicago, dropped  
dead of heart failure last Friday at  
his home.

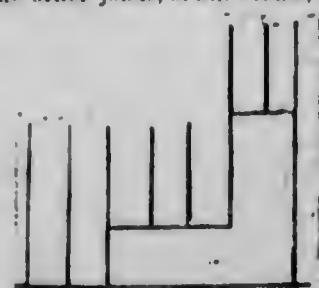
Near Junction City last Friday,  
while boring a test well for oil, a  
strong flow of sulphur-saline water  
was struck at a depth of 1,600 feet.  
This is considered a favorable indica-  
tion for oil in large quantities.

On Thursday night, Jan. 9, Hon.  
Jas. B. McCreary, of Madison county,  
accepted the nomination of the  
Democratic party to succeed William  
J. Deboe in the Senate of the United  
States. He received the nomination  
by a vote of 62 to 37 over Circuit  
Judge James E. Cantrill.

## THE SHOP.

### HOUSE-BUILDING.

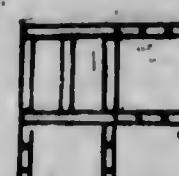
It is best to build the flues of a  
house down to below the frost line  
with a large rock for a foundation,  
but they may be built from a strong-  
ly-framed shelf, coming down into the  
room far enough to allow the pipe to  
enter about two feet below the ceiling;  
the flue should run about 3 feet above  
the roof, to carry away sparks. Pieces  
of tin ought to be fitted into the joints  
of the chimney and the shingles, for  
flashings, to prevent the roof from  
leaking. Cutting the windows and  
doors may be left until the roof is  
shingled; and, in fact, it is advisable  
to do so, as work of that kind can be  
done on rainy days. The partitions,  
stairs, etc., may be saved for rainy  
weather. The porch should be started  
after the roof is finished. Raise  
the sills above the ground so that the  
moisture will not cause them to decay.  
Where the roof of the porch joins the  
house, there should be pieces of tin  
nailed, and painted, as all of the flash-  
ings should be. The rafters of the  
porch may be cut by the same method  
as was used in cutting the common  
rafters of the main house. The joints  
may then be stripped by the 3x6 in.  
pieces, using 4 penny nails. After  
all has been done outside that can be  
done the inside should be finished.  
Now lay the floor boards; if of matched  
boards they are probably dry  
enough; but if of sawed boards they  
should not be over 6 in. wide. When  
the lumber comes it should be stacked  
so as to allow the air to circulate  
freely through it. The floor should  
then be framed for the stairs; a head-  
or being being put from the joist that  
is over the partition, between the sit-  
ting room and hall, to carry the ends  
of the other joists, or tail beams, thus:



taking care that the header over the  
beginning of the lower end of the  
flight is in the proper place, to give  
plenty of head room.

The rise of any stairs may be found  
by the following method: height of  
the lower story, 8 feet 8 in. plus 1 in.  
(the thickness of the second floor)  
equals 8 feet 9 in., or 105 in., divided  
by 14, (the number of rises wanted in  
this case) gives 7 1/2 in., or the rise of the  
step. Ten inches is a good width  
for the step; thus, in cutting your 2x8  
in. stringers, take 10 in. on the blade  
and 7 1/2 in. on the tongue of your  
square, and lay out one stringer at a  
time, and mark the others by it.

Frame your landing where the stairs  
turn, thus:



There will be good room for a closet  
under the stairs, if desired. To find  
the beginning and ending of the stairs  
measure the width of the treads above  
and below the landing horizontally;  
5 treads above and 7 below will be  
about right, remembering that the  
upper tread is the floor and therefore  
we figure 14 risers and 13 treads. In  
laying a rough floor strips should be  
nailed on the joists under the joints  
of the floor boards, to prevent dirt and  
air from having free passage. After  
the partitions are set and doors and  
windows hung the house is ready for  
occupancy. If the house is built ac-  
cording to the foregoing instructions  
it will be well-worth siding and finish-  
ing outside and plastering inside. The  
house will last much longer if it is  
painted. I hope at some future time  
to describe the construction of various  
articles of furniture.

(Continued.)

### Working Overtime.

Eight hour laws are ignored by  
those tireless, little workers—Dr.  
King's New Life Pills. Millions are  
always at work, night and day, curing  
Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation,  
Sick Headache and all Stomach, Liver  
and Bowel Troubles. Easy, pleasant,  
safe, sure. Only 25c at all drug-  
stores.

## REV. J. O. BUSWELL.

Rev. J. O. Buswell, who will con-  
duct revival services at the College  
Chapel, commencing next Saturday  
at 3 p. m., and continuing to the 28th  
inst., is Superintendent of The North-  
land Bethany Missionary Association,  
a corporation having for its object the  
evangelization of Northern Wisconsin,  
Michigan and Minnesota, where there  
are from 100,000 to 150,000 men in  
lumber camps, besides the large num-  
ber of workers in the mining villages  
of that region. Any one who has  
read "Black Rock" or "The Man from  
Glengarry" (by Ralph Connor, himself  
a missionary among such scenes and  
to the same class of men) can get a  
good idea of the great need for earn-  
est mission work in camp and mine,  
far removed from all civilization or  
Christian influence. Mr. Buswell has  
proven himself eminently fitted for  
this special work, and we may expect  
earnest, cogent truth tempered by a  
great love for human souls in his  
presentation of the Gospel of Christ.  
Make your arrangements to hear this  
man of God, and take part in every  
meeting if at all possible.

## LYCEUM LECTURE.

On Saturday night a very fair audi-  
ence gathered at the Chapel to hear  
Dr. J. L. Parsons, of Indianapolis,  
Ind., deliver his lecture entitled "The  
New Thought." The tendency of "the  
new thought," according to Dr. Par-  
sons, is to put the body or physical  
life in subjection to the spiritual or  
eternal life, so that instead of being  
so anxious about the affairs of every  
day life we will be more concerned  
about the development of the soul.  
Dr. Parsons gave us many really good  
thoughts full of suggestions and enci-  
tulated to do us good, but to the  
writer there was something important  
missing. It is true that if we habitually  
"think good thoughts" we will be  
good, but the trouble with the  
major portion of mankind is we lack  
the ability to "think good thoughts,"  
because our hearts are bad; and as  
the doctor quoted, "as a man thinketh  
in his heart, so is he." Before a man  
can "think good or pure thoughts,"  
he must have a pure heart, and there  
is but one place where this *pure heart*  
can be secured, and that is at the *foot*  
of the cross, and this was the missing  
thought: And if Christ be in you,  
the body is dead because of sin; but  
the Spirit is life because of righteous-  
ness.—Romans 8: 16.

## OBITUARY.

Willie Creed Lusk, of London, Ky.,  
a former student at Berea, died Fri-  
day, Jan. 10, at St. Joseph's Hos-  
pital, Lexington, aged 23 years. The  
immediate cause of death was tra-  
umatic inflammation of the brain re-  
sulting from an injury received sever-  
al years ago by a fall from a horse in  
Berea. Willie was a bright young  
man, of good habits, and much re-  
spected. The burial was at London  
on Saturday evening.

The most economical food is that  
which is both most healthful and  
cheapest."

### A Fireman's Close Call.

"I stuck to my engine, although  
every joint ached and every nerve was  
racked with pain," writes C. W. Bell-  
amy, a locomotive fireman, of Bur-  
lington, Iowa. "I was weak and pale,  
without any appetite and all run  
down. As I was about to give up, I  
got a bottle of Electric Bitters and,  
after taking it, I felt as well as I ever  
did in my life." Weak, sickly, run  
down people always gain new life,  
strength and vigor from their use.  
Try them. For sale at all drugstores.  
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pains in her chest and had a bad  
cough. I gave her Chamberlain's  
Cough Remedy according to direc-  
tions and in two days she was well  
and able to go to school. I have used  
this remedy in my family for the past  
seven years and have never known it  
to fail," says James Prendergast,  
merchant, Annato Bay, Jamaica,  
West India Islands. The pains in the  
chest indicated an approaching attack  
of pneumonia, which in this instance  
was undoubtedly warded off by  
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It con-  
trades any tendency of a cold toward  
pneumonia. Sold by S. E. Welch, Jr.

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## MEAT MARKET.

I have re-opened the Meat Market  
on Main Street. Fresh Meats,  
Dressed Poultry, and Vegetables  
in Season.

M. B. RAMSEY, Berea, Ky.

Special Notice to Our Readers.

This paper is on file at the office of The Citizen  
lately occupied by Dr. King. The citizens of Berea,  
Chicago, where our readers will be conveniently  
located, will be cordially invited to call upon The Inter-  
Ocean for a tour of inspection and sight seeing  
through its magnificent building, in which can  
be found every mechanical and scientific im-  
plication of the age. In connection with the  
needs of a great newspaper, it is a rare treat  
to any one interested in the subject and should  
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# THE CITIZEN.

## DRINK IN GERMANY.

INCREASE IN ALCOHOLISM CAUSES GREAT ALARM THERE.

**Sated That Young and Old Alike Are Now Turning to Rum—Startling Results of an Examination in a Boys' School.**

The Society For the Supervision of Alcoholism has lately held a meeting at Breslau in which some disquieting statements were made by the speakers on the subject of the consumption of alcohol in Germany, says the Berlin correspondent of the London News. The question affects all classes, from the lowest to the highest. The poor drink gin and brandy, and those above them are no less addicted to the drink habit in other forms. With the students drinking has gradually become a regular sport, and the attitude among them toward it is fairly summed up in the song that hails the man who drinks most as king. This being so, one cannot help feeling that a step in the right direction is being made when the professors of the University of Breslau issue an appeal to the students to abstain from too much drink, which they declare brings ruin to body and soul. At the meeting itself the chairman of the Silesian society in the course of a long speech said:

"The time will come when the consumption of alcohol will be regarded as something uncivilized. The fight against it is a truly Christian work."

Dr. William J. Tucker, President Dartmouth College.

## RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

### Gems Gleamed From the Teachings of All Denominations.

There is but one Jesus. He is alone with us, as was Luke with St. Paul.—Rev. Stephen Linn, Roman Catholic, San Francisco.

### Incliter Had as Crimulon.

I do not see why laws cannot be made to punish those who incite others to crime.—Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Presbyterian, Princeton, N. J.

### Pohle Men.

There are some men who bring blemish upon party, but the vast majority of our public men are clean and pure.—Rev. Dr. Hamlin, Presbyterian, Washington.

### Christina Nation's Greatest.

It is no accident that the nations most reputed for evangelical Christianity are the mightiest nations of the world today.—Rev. C. Woelklin, Baptist, Brooklyn.

### Religious Comfort For the Old.

God delivers the old man from loneliness and is always with him, filling him with peace and happiness. Last of all, he delivers him from the fear of death.—Rev. Lucien Clark, Methodist, Washington.

### God's Merciful Interference.

The great interferences of God in the affairs of this world are not made through wrath, but through mercy. His mightiest interference was at Calvary.—Dr. William J. Tucker, President Dartmouth College.

### Good Manners.

Good manners mean purity, charity, self respect and respect for others, unselfishness, consideration, sincerity, sympathy and a reverence for God and for man as made in the image of God.—Bishop Roane, Episcopal, Albany.

### Prayer and Holiness.

He who does not pray can never be holy. By prayer we hold communion with God, and this communion makes us like God. The more we pray the more do we become like God.—Rev. A. H. Holderby, Presbyterian, Atlanta.

### Stony Ground Bearers.

Stony ground bearers are now numerous as ever, and preaching fails often to produce the desired effect because it is smothered by the cares of the world.—Dr. Isaac Newton Rendall, Methodist, President Lincoln University.

### Cancer of Anarchism.

This is an age of surgery. I trust that our legislators will take the knife with a steady hand and cut this cancer out of the body politic. We want no half way work. It should be cut out till not a root is left.—Rev. J. D. Rankin, United Presbyterian, Denver.

### Dynastic Power of Christianity.

Christianity is the power that has moved society since Jesus' time on earth. It is the dynamic force of nations and has unfolded to men their individual hopes for liberty, for justice, for happiness.—Rev. H. M. G. Huff, Episcopalian, Secretary Diocese of Pennsylvania.

### Born One Source of Light.

There is but one source of light. The tallow dip, the pine torch, the gas jet and the arc light are nothing but the rays of the sun buried and resurrected. All the spiritual light that brightens the pathway of life comes from the Sun of Righteousness.—Rev. Bruce Brown, Christian Church, Itenver.

### A New Reformation.

It is a new reformation through which we are passing, a reformation or refashioning of the old theology, not a new reformation, much less mere destruction. It is a movement repeating on a large scale the reformation in the sixteenth century.—Rev. R. Heber Newton, Episcopalian, New York.

### Three Witnesses of God.

In establishing the kingdom of heaven among men and the outpouring upon them the spirit of truth God saw fit to establish for the cultivation of their lives three witnesses—namely, the church, the Scriptures and reason.—Rev. H. M. G. Huff, Secretary Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania.

### The Fruit of the Spirit.

The fruit of the Spirit is peace, not the peace which comes of lying in the shade of life and chewing the cud of animal satisfaction, but peace through our Lord Jesus Christ, peace with God, peace with our best selves, peace with our neighbors and peace with our surroundings.—Rev. Dr. W. S. Fulton, Presbyterian, Pittsburgh.

### Wishes and Purposes.

The origin of a wish is passing sentiment; of a purpose, conviction. A wish begets no practical activity; a purpose is utterly incompatible with indolence. A wish, at the utmost, may expand into a day dream or build some castles in the air. A noble purpose is usually linked with a bright, substantial hope. Rev. Dr. Robert Hunter, Presbyterian, Philadelphia.

### Man and Truth.

Man does not make truth; he discovers it. Before he came it was, and it will be after he has gone away. He can neither add to nor take from the realities of the world. Secure in the nature of things, the eternal affirmations abide unmoved by the storm and tempest of human doubt, unchanged by the dreamy calm of fate.—Rev. Dr. J. E. Roberts, Kansas City.

### Theology.

We have had an unscientific theology and, by reaction, an irreligious science. We may have scientific theology and thus a religious science. Theology is shedding its skin and preparing to grow a new body, a natural theology. Theology is not longer regarded as an exact science of the divine mysteries, authoritative and final. God's word to man, but as a most inexact science, inextricably in the grossly imperfect state of man's knowledge, full of errors and limitations of human speculation—man's thought concerning God. This is an emancipation in itself.—Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, Episcopalian, New York.

### What Canadians Are Drinking.

The drunk habits of Canadians are gradually changing, resulting in an increased consumption of beer and a decreased drinking of wine and liquors. During the past fiscal year Canadians consumed 4,737 gallons of beer per head as against 2,290 gallons in 1869. Since confederation the per capita consumption of beer has therefore more than doubled. This has been accompanied by a considerable decrease in the drinking of liquor.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON III, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JAN. 19.

Text of the Lesson, Acts II, 37-37. Memory Verses, 37-38—Golden Text. Acts II, 37—Contemporary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Sterns.

Copyright, 1901, by American Press Association. 37. "Men and brethren, what shall we do?" This was the cry of those who, having heard the gospel preached by Peter, were by the Spirit convinced of their sin, the sin of rejecting Christ. Compare the cry of Saul and of the jailer in chapters ix, 6; xvi, 30, when they, too, were convinced of sin. This is the work of the Holy Spirit, not of the Lord Jesus said, "When He is come, He will convince the world of sin, because they believe not on Me" (John xvi, 8, 9). Peter in the power of the Spirit, or the Spirit through Peter, had preached Christ from Joel II, Ps. xvi and ex. It might be said that he gave a Bible reading from or an exposition of these passages from the Old Testament.

38. There was only one thing for them to do, and that was to receive Him whom they had rejected and confess it by being baptized in His name, and they would thus receive the forgiveness of sin and the gift of the Holy Spirit. They had thought that Jesus of Nazareth was an impostor and a deceiver, but they must change their mind about Him (that is, repentance) and receive and honor Him as Israel's Messiah, the Christ of God, the only Saviour of sinners. See how Peter, by the Spirit, makes prominent the ransom of sins, as Jesus had commanded in Luke xxv, 37. The gospel then does not proclaim the forgiveness of sins is not the gospel of God concerning Jesus Christ, but another gospel concerning which Paul says, "Let the preacher be neared" (Gal. I, 8, 9; II Cor. xi, 4).

39. Our Lord had said, "Him that cometh unto Me I will in nowise cast out" (John vi, 37), and He had prayed for the soldiers who nailed Him to the cross, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do," and He had said to the penitent thief, "Today shalt thou be with Me in paradise" (Luke xxiii, 34, 43). So Peter encouraged these whom he had accused of killing Christ (verse 23) to turn to Him, that they might obtain His forgiveness. The call is to every one, however far off and dead in sin, to come, for Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, and whosoever believeth in Him shall not be ashamed (I Tim. i, 15; Rom. ix, 33; x, 11).

40. As the Spirit gave him utterance before them the grace of God in Christ Jesus, urging them to come out from the unbelieving and show themselves for Christ. He did not expect that all who heard would believe, for he had been taught by the Lord Jesus that, while some seed would fall on good ground, some would also fall on the hard beaten ground, some on rocky and some on thorny soil.

41. Three thousand, or about that number, received Christ by receiving the truth concerning or by believing the testimony that Peter gave of Jesus Christ as the promised Messiah, who by the sacrifice of Himself made atonement for sin, who, having by Himself purged our sins, sat down on the right hand of the Majesty on high (Heb. I, 3) and sent the Holy Spirit, who now brought these truths home to their hearts. Faith cometh by hearing the word of God, not by any enticings words of man's wisdom (Rom. x, 17; I Cor. I, 17; II, 4), and as the word of God is declared the spirit of God works. Unless God works nothing is accomplished, for even Christ could do nothing of Himself (John v, 30; viii, 28).

42, 43. This great gathering was, no doubt, one of the "greater works" of which Christ had spoken (John xiv, 12), and they proved their sheerness by continuing steadfastly in the doctrine, in fellowship and in prayer (John viii, 31). This was a genuine work of the Holy Spirit, a work of God in the name of the Lord Jesus, and through one of the weakest of earthly vessels; there was nothing of man in it. The wonders and signs were "the Lord working with them and confirming the word with signs following" (Mark xvi, 20). The great resurrection chapter concludes with the exhortation to be "steadfast, immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord" (I Cor. xv, 58), and it is our privilege to say with John, "Truly our fellowship is with the Father and with His Son Jesus Christ" (I John i, 3). "Patient continuance in well doing" (Rom. xii, 7) is a very good summary of the believer's daily life.

44, 45. "And all that believed were together and had all things common." In this first gathering of the redeemed from among the Jews out of all nations (verse 5) the Spirit seems to have so fully controlled them that they manifested the spirit of their Lord and Master in so loving each other that they counted nothing their own, but wrung it and lived that they might have to give to him that needed (Eph. iv, 28). The leaves, always suggestive of evil (Ley. xxii, 16, 17), soon began to work and to appear, and all sought their own, not the things which are Jesus Christ's. And many turned away and loved this present world or sought pre-eminence in the church instead of honoring Christ as pre-eminent. In all things (Phil. II, 21; II Tim. I, 15; IV, 10; III John D; Col. I, 18).

46. "Continuing daily with one accord." Whether in the temple or at home, there was true fellowship and gladness, and singleness of heart. They were servants of Christ indeed, doing the will of God from the heart, acceptable to God and approved of men (Eph. vi, 6; Rom. xiv, 18). This was not their manner of life one day in the week only, but every day by the grace of God. They were filled with and constantly manifesting these features of the kingdom—righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost (Rom. xiv, 17), and God was glorified in them before the people.

47. "The Lord added to the church daily such as should be saved." In the revised version the word "church" is omitted. In chapters v, 14; xi, 24, it is said that the believers were "added to the Lord." The church is the body of Christ, which began with these thousands of Jews and is still on its way toward completion, taking in all who will toward the harvest, and only then shall it be seen who are the Lord's additions and who are man's. He Himself said, "Every plant which My Heavenly Father hath not planted shall be rooted up" (Matt. xv, 13). May all who read be led to the tree of righteousness, the planting of the Lord, that He may be glorified (Isa. lxv, 3), and greatly used by Him to bear much fruit to His glory.

## THE SCHOOL.

### THE PURPOSE AND VALUE OF OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

(Continued.)

In older countries there were two classes—the rulers and the ruled. The duty of the first was to command; of the second to obey. In this country we are all rulers. The boys of today will be the voters of to-morrow. They will make the laws and execute them; determine the economic policy of the nation, as well as the social and domestic questions of the people; in short they will make the nation whatever it is to be. Upon their training depends all of the success or failure of the future.

We have said that our fathers built better than they knew. They no doubt had the main purpose full in view, but many valuable features which now obtain they could not foresee, and indeed in many instances these same features are not recognized by the people of to-day.

In conducting the affairs of their school the local school officers of the village or remote country district come face to face with public duty, in the conscientious performances of which they take an ever-increasing pride. They acquire an interest personal in the nation's prosperity, because they are participants in the struggle to make it prosperous. While contributing to a higher national life they are taking valuable lessons in self-government and in purest patriotism. These little school boards are so many nurseries of public spirit, through which the life pulse of the nation reaches to the extremities of the body-politic, inculcating lessons of public responsibility, and thus connecting the members of the body to the great whole. We can hardly estimate the full value of our Public School System in cementing the union of the States.

Among the pupils there is no distinction but that achieved by personal merit. Family pride, superiority of social position, the pretensions of wealth are all dropped at the schoolhouse door. All, without the distinction of family, race or creed, submit to the same rules and are set at the same tasks. Under what conditions could the principles of true manhood be better inculcated? What more efficient engine for the elevation of human nature can the world show?

It is in the public schools that all the qualities that go to make the respected citizen are developed by constant activity, while the meager qualities are repressed. Habits of neatness and order and punctuality, respect for and obedience to properly constituted authority; and, at the same time, a manly self-respect and self-reliance, which will enable the future citizen to think and act wisely for himself, all result from the daily life of the public school-room.

Being obliged to depend upon his own exertions, the boy acquires a capacity for taking care of his own affairs. In constant rivalry with his fellows he learns to bear defeat without being disheartened, and to achieve victory without boasting. He grows strong by measuring his strength with that of his classmates, and he rejoices in his strength without disparagement to others. He learns to give direction and aim to his energies, and he works for definite ends.

Above all, though our school boy be poor, no notice is taken of his poverty. He accepts nothing in charity. He is the wind of the nation and he is proud to be, and to the nation he owes and gives his gratitude and love. Beyond this he is uplifted by the knowledge that for his own success he must depend upon his own efforts; and the road is as free and open to him as to the most favored boy in the land. The lessons learned continue to influence him in after life, and when he goes from the schoolroom to the wider field of activity it is with a firm step and a determination to succeed that characterize the progressive and valuable citizen of a republic.

(Concluded.)

## THE HOME.

### SOME ECONOMICAL, GOOD RECIPES.

**Beef Soup.**—Soak one cup of white beans over night; in the morning boil until quite tender; then rub through a colander, and add three pints of water and one quart of rich milk, two tablespoons of butter, three large potatoes chopped fine; season with cut parsley, pepper and salt to taste. Simmer about half an hour, and serve hot.

**Beef Porridge.**—Soak over night a quart of any kind of good beans, such as are used for baking; boil them the next morning in plenty of water until they begin to break in pieces, then drain, and add them to any good broth of fresh or salted meat, with a few slices of salted pork cut in dice. Cook and stir them often until they are all broken fine. This is a most nutritious soup to keep constantly on hand in winter, when milk is scarce; it is inexpensive, for the broth of all salted meats and "boiled dinners" can be used in preparing it. It is more easily digested than baked beans. Of this soup it was said in "olden times," "Bean porridge hot, bean porridge cold, bean porridge is the best when nine days old."

**Cabbage Soup.**—Cut a small cabbage in quarters; carefully take apart and wash; then chop finely. About half an hour before dinner add to it two quarts of stock or broth, in which meat has been boiled; let it boil until dinner time, when the cabbage will be done. Serve with toasted bread.

**Potato Soup.**—Slice six large potatoes and boil until tender; mash fine and rub through a colander; water and oil, into the soup kettle; add two quarts sweet milk. When it comes to the boil add to it small squares of toasted stale bread, or biscuits or crackers. Season to taste and serve hot.

**Beef Pot Pie.**—A good dinner which combines the needed varieties of foods in one dish, is a beef or mutton stew. Two pounds of cheap meat, neck of mutton, shin or round of beef, is enough for four to six people. Cut the meat in inch pieces, season with salt and pepper, and roll in flour. Put the bones in cold water and heat slowly; when boiling, put in the meat, already browned in a frying pan, with a little hot fat. Add one or two small onions sliced and fried in the fat if liked; a half cup of strained tomato gives it a nice flavor. Simmer an hour, then add a medium-sized carrot and turnip, cleaned and cut in half-inch squares; cook till the meat is tender; half an hour before serving, put in six potatoes, already pared, quartered and parboiled to draw out their strong juice. Taste and season more if liked, skim all fat from the top; ten minutes before dinner time put in the dumpling, and cook without removing the cover. The **Dumplings**: one pint of flour, half teaspoon of salt, two teaspoons baking powder, sifted together and mixed into a soft dough with one cup more or less of milk or water. Drop from the tip of the spoon into the boiling stew, cover closely, and in ten minutes take up on a hot platter or place around the platter on which the stew is served.

There is a vast amount of good food spoiled, as well as digests forever ruined by hurried, careless cooking. You can much better afford to spend two or even three hours in preparing food for the mid-day meal than not. Quick meal dishes are slow but sure. Partly-cooked cereals and predigested food preparations are bonanzas to the dentist and doctor. Twice-cooked meats may be economical in one sense but as a matter of fact they are an abomination. Better learn to eat, know how much you need for a meal, prepare that well and never mind about the left overs; better give them to the chickens for egg-laying.—*Ed.*

**BUY AND BUILD.**—Treasure Osborne has several fine building lots in different parts of the town for sale cheap to persons who desire to build and make a home in Berea.

## THE FARM.

Edited by S. C. MASON, Professor of Botany, Berea College.

### EXTERNAL DISEASES OF THE HOG AND THEIR TREATMENT.

#### Discussion.

G. W. GLICK: Cooper's sheep dip will exterminate lice on any of our domestic animals. I have a trough about three feet long, 18 inches deep; mix with cold water, but have warm in winter; take pig by

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Edward Blake:  
College Student.

By Charles M. Sheldon,

Author of "In His Steps," "Malcolm Kirk," "The Crucifixion of Philip Stingo," "Robert Hardy's Seven Days," Copyright, 1899, in U. S. A., by Advance Publishing Co., Chicago.

Edward sitting up in a corner of the gallery that night several times put his face in his hands, but the enticement of the play was on him in all its stirring attractiveness, and the glare and glitter and brilliancy of it all led his soul on in ways that he knew well enough were ways of evil and only evil. It was not so much anything distinctly and positively indecent or that fascinated him in the play. If it had been too broad and too coarse, it would have repelled him. It was the suggestive nature of it that roused his evil physical passions. It was the outward display of vice in all its apparent intoxication of the senses that was so delicately successful in hiding from him the real horror underneath. It was this that drew him on and dragged him down irresistibly. Outwardly the charms that bound him were festooned with smiling flowers. But the grim dull, hard, cruel fitters, the same that in every age have held captive even far stronger souls than his.

When he went to his room that night, he found that an invitation to take dinner next day with one of the professors had been dropped into the letter box on the door. The professor was one of the new men who had just begun a few weeks before the holidays. Edward did not know him well, although he had been doing laboratory work under him since his arrival.

As he went over to the house next day at the time announced he had a feeling of self-reproach come over him suddenly that he had neglected Freedra of late. He was going out to a Christmas dinner, and Freedra—he had not been to see her for several days. His shame was keen as he thought of the reason why he had avoided her. For several nights he had really been seeing and hearing things that he very well knew he would not want her to know. With a conscience that really tormented him he was ushered into the house, where the professor greeted him kindly and took his somber, awkward silence for nothing more than the ordinary embarrassment of a young man unaccustomed to society.

There were a half dozen students who had been left stranded in the building through the holidays, on whom the professor and his wife had taken compassion and for whom they had evidently exerted themselves to entertain in as bright and cheerful a fashion as possible. Before dinner was announced Edward had forgotten Freedra, for awhile at least, and when he went out with the rest he had recovered something of his natural manner.

The professor's wife had said something to him as he was seated by her, and he had answered just as the company had taken their seats. She paused a minute, smiling at some part of Edward's reply, and then rang the bell.

Edward sat facing the door leading into the kitchen, and as it opened he was startled by the appearance of Freedra. Their eyes met, and Freedra reddened, but instantly recovered, and in a quiet, self-composed manner she began the serving of the table.

"You will have some of the soup, Mr.—" The professor's wife smiled as she turned toward Edward, who sat there in great confusion, a great tumult going on in him from several causes. The professor's wife was a happy, carefree young woman, who laughingly said she never could remember names and never tried to.

"Mr. Blake," said Edward. "Blake," repeated the professor's wife, smiling. Then she caught the look on Edward's face, and her quick glance went over to Freedra, who was standing opposite. "Blake! Why, that's the name!"

"Yes, ma'am," replied Edward bluntly. "She's my sister."

"I didn't know—you see—we have been here only a little while—and—your sister—only applied a few days ago for the place. She—it's quite a common thing for the college girls to work out this way, isn't it?"

Edward's hostess was trying to make the best of an embarrassing situation as she noted the evident embarrassment of the young man. But she mistook the cause of his feeling. His mind was tossed with conflicting emotions. He had too much sense, thanks to his home training, to feel ashamed at the sight of Freedra in the capacity of a servant. He had always been proud of labor and saw no disgrace in any honest form of it. But what was troubling him now was the thought that for two weeks he had been squander-

ing his earnings to indulge his new born passion for the cheap shows of a theater while Freedra was voluntarily taking up the burden of this new service in order to relieve the people on the little farm at home.

As the dinner went on the torture of his situation grew upon him until he would have been glad if by any means he could escape. The food choked him. He answered with difficulty the kind inquiries of his hostess and tried to reply to her often repeated attempts to explain how stupid she must have been not to have known that it was his sister that was working for her. The other students knew Freedra, but after the first sight of her they made nothing of the fact, as it was not uncommon in Hope college for the girls to do as Freedra was doing.

But us long as he lives in this world Edward Blake will remember the event of that Christmas dinner. The professor's wife never knew what was the cause of the evident trouble in the awkward boy seated by her. She finally gave up the attempt to smite or entice him and directed her efforts to the student on the other side of her. And Edward sat through the different courses, angry and indignant and self-reproachful. His slow and generally unmotivated nature when once fairly aroused was a volcano. The very fact of his stubborn love of exact truth added to his sense of dishonor as he confronted his recent yielding to a physical temptation in the attendance on the theater with what he knew he ought to have done. Every time Freedra came in he had a fresh smiting of conscience with conduct. He wanted to see Freedra and have a talk with her, and at the same time he knew that he had not yet fought out the battle of his temptation and was not able to face the calm, pure life that he had always loved in her.

At last the dinner was over, and the company went into the parlor. A storm was beginning outside. The snow which had threatened all the morning came at last with a rushing wind that promised before night to develop into a gale.

Edward was so thoroughly disturbed by his convictions that he begged to be excused and stammered some awkward apology for going so soon. As he went out into the hall and then opened the outer door into the storm door Freedra came in from another entrance opening on the dining room.

She spoke quietly, but with a good deal of feeling.

"Ned, I don't want you to go away without speaking to me. Are you angry?"

"Not at you," replied Edward. But as he spoke he could not look her in the face as he used to do.

"You are not well, Ned." Freedra spoke quietly. "You are having some trouble?"

"I'll tell you some time, not now," he replied, and after a moment's hesitation he abruptly opened the door and went out.

He started toward his room, but when he reached the steps of Raukin



He was startled by the appearance of Freedra.

hall he continued past the building and went out upon the campus. He crossed it and took a familiar path that led down past the clubhouse and then out upon the main street that led to the city.

Once out there by the big gates of the college grounds he paused again and then went down into the city. He walked deliberately and as if he were going to keep some previous engagement.

Soon he was in the midst of the street traffic down in the center of the town. On account of its being Christmas day the stores were mostly closed, but the crowds on the sidewalks seemed larger than usual. He walked on steadily until he came to the front of what had grown to be familiar to him in very brief time—the arched entrance leading up to the box office of the principal theater of Raynor.

A great crowd was streaming slowly up toward the door entrance. But Edward stopped outside and stared with peculiar earnestness at the two billboards, one on each side of the doorway facing the sidewalk.

The pictures were such as might be seen in almost any city where cheap theatrical representations are common. They were neither worse nor better than scores of others similar to them which had appeared there regularly for years. The wonder was, of course, that pictures of that character could appear in any Christian city of this country and be allowed by Christian people to remain a constant temptation and menace to the purity of young life.

It was characteristic of Edward's stubborn nature that, once having determined on his course, he was resolved to test his purposes by once more thrusting himself into the very midst of his temptations as if he would make one final defiance of the worst they could do. He mechanically but deliberately went up to the side entrance

and bought the cheapest gallery ticket to the matinee that was sold. With this ticket in his hand he went around to the gallery door where he had gone so often and stood there a minute. Then he quietly walked out upon the sidewalk and turned his face toward the college gate with a feeling of exultation that was partly the result of what he had just experienced and partly the result of his physical contest with the hill.

He was glad it was storming harder. The wind had changed, and it came tearing down the hill, flinging billows of fine snow upward. Edward reached the top of the hill and entered the college gate with a feeling of exultation that was partly the result of what he had just experienced and partly the result of his physical contest with the hill.

He went at once to his room and kindled his fire, which had gone out. He then went to his table and wrote a long letter to his mother, telling her the whole story of his temptation and his final resolve to break with the whole evil. More than once he laid his pen down and rose to pace the floor. He was entirely alone in the building. The storm had risen now to a majestic height and roared over the hill, a perfect mountain of power. He went to the window and back again to the table and finally finished the letter and thoughtfully folded it, put it in the envelope, addressed, sealed and stamped it, ready for delivery.

Then feeling still high in him the emotion that demanded more action he put on his overcoat and went out again. Should he go to Freedra? He wanted to unb burden himself to her, and he would have gone if she had still been in the ladies' hall. But it was growing late now, and he shrank back from going to see her in her new surroundings. And there was also even yet a timidity in his thought, even of her, that made him willing to wait a little while.

So he went down into the city again, carrying his letter with him, which he put into one of the downtown boxes, where it would be taken out by the carrier that night some time, and after looking into the shop windows on one of the streets where even yet a few confectionery stores and restaurants were open he started back again for his room.

By this time it was past sundown, and the storm was at its height. As he came up to the steps of Raukin hall he noticed a light in the room. He suddenly remembered that Willis had said that he might return on Christmas day in order to take part in some private theatricals given by the society men in one of the houses of a member who lived in Raynor.

"I ought to tell him all about it, I suppose," Edward muttered to himself at the foot of the steps. And the thought almost upset him again. He was ready to make a clean breast of it to his mother. He had already done so, and it had lifted a load from his heart. He was going to tell Freedra, and he knew that she would understand him and love him none the less. But his roommate was another person. The two incidents of the paper route and the football team had undoubtedly given Willis a feeling of great respect for his roommate. There was no longer any doubt in Edward's mind that Willis had a deep and honest esteem for him founded on the thought he had of his moral character. If now he should frankly disclose to him the facts connected with his recent experience, what would become of that respect which Edward felt he prized at this moment more than anything else? Would he ever again have any influence over Willis? Would it do any good to say anything about it?

But then Edward knew that in spite of his efforts to conceal his visits to one of the lowest of the entertainments two of Willis' society friends had recognized him there and might speak of it any time. Should he wait for a knowledge of it to come to Willis through others and so give his roommate the suspicion that all along he had tried to give an impression for moral uprightness which he did not possess? After all it was not a trifling matter. Edward said to himself as he stood irresolutely on the steps. He knew very well that he had escaped a deadly peril, one of the blackest bells that ever engulfed a young man, and even yet he trembled at the thought of what he had lost, of the wrong he had wrought upon his ungodly nature and his memory.

He went up the stairs slowly, shrugging off some of the snow from his coat and entered his room.

The minute he entered Willis, who was trying on a costume of some sort that he had evidently just pulled out of his dressing case, turned around and said heartily: "Merry Christmas, old man! Old Santa Claus," he added as he noted Edward's snow-covered form. "See here what my mother sent you for a little Christmas present." He reached down into his dressing case and pulled out a box done up in tissue paper. "Oh, open it, man, and it won't hurt you. Mother was bound to send it."

Edward fumbled at the package and finally opened it to discover a watch and chain. He silently laid them on his table and looked at them.

"It's all right," exclaimed Willis, laughing. "I told mother about your old turnip, that can't keep time any more than a pumpkin pie, and she insisted on my bringing you this. It won't be polite at all for you to refuse. Not good form in the society we belong to."

"I'd never tell her," interrupted Willis hastily. And then he saw that Edward did not mean that he added: "Mother always used to take me to the theater when I was a boy. I don't suppose we noticed things that seemed a little out of place to you. Regular theatergoers take certain kinds of conversation and certain situations for granted. They don't expect anything else."

Edward did not reply to this, and finally Willis slowly came over to where Edward was standing and deliberately held out his hand. As he spoke Edward remembered long afterward when other events came on to dim the memory of this scene that his roommate had never before exhibited so much real feeling.

"I don't believe, Blake, that another man in college would have done what you've done. I'm so much worse in the way of actual moral looseness than you ever dreamt of being that I would be foolish to think you had gone down very deep. Why, you're a regular saint yet compared with me and lots of the other fellows. I want to tell you I don't think any the worse of you for telling me. I'd thought a good deal worse of you if you'd kept still and let some one else do the telling. You needn't worry about me. I understand all right."

Edward never said a word as he shook Willis' hand. He was still in the valley of humiliation, and while Preston's frank statement relieved him of part of his feeling, he still felt too humble and sober over it all to make any promises for the future or ask his roommate to show any more confidence in him until time should prove that he was worthy of it.

The whole affair left both of them more thoughtful. There was this difference: Edward's thoughtfulness staid with him as days went by. Willis was apparently the same careless, happy-go-lucky fellow next day that he had always been. Only, Edward had again seen his deeper life and knew that it was there in spite of appearances.

So with the beginning of the new year Edward Blake, college student, faced new possibilities. He did not even make any resolutions. He simply faced a white page, and without definitely saying that he would or would

not do certain things he felt hopeful. When, the afternoon of the next day, he had gone to see Freedra and had told her all about it, and she had received it all as he knew she would, he came back to his room simply saying to himself that he needed to learn a great deal and that he ought to have enough sense to know what his college education was for.

He was not a church member, and he had never called himself a Christian. He had, however, always believed in prayer, and on that night following his talk with Freedra he prayed before he went to sleep, and his prayer took the definite form of asking that he might find honest employment enough so that Freedra could go back into the hall. He could not make himself realize that it was the right thing for her to be working her way through. It was all right for a boy, but a girl was different.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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| " Shippers . . . . .                    | 4.85 @ 5.60     |
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| " Large Common . . . . .                | 3.00 @ 4.00     |
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| " Fair, good light . . . . .            | 6.20 @ 6.40     |
| " Packing . . . . .                     | 5.60 @ 5.95     |
| SHEEP—Good to choice . . . . .          | 3.25 @ 3.75     |
| " Common to fair . . . . .              | 2.00 @ 3.15     |
| LAMBS—Good to choice . . . . .          | 5.25 @ 5.65     |
| " Common to fair . . . . .              | 4.50 @ 5.15     |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red . . . . .               | 92              |
| CORN—No. 2 Mixed New . . . . .          | 69              |
| OATS—No. 2 . . . . .                    | 49 @ 50         |
| RYE—No. 2 . . . . .                     | 70 @ 71         |
| FLOUR—Winter patent . . . . .           | 3.90 @ 4.15     |
| " fancy . . . . .                       | 3.65 @ 3.75     |
| FAMILY . . . . .                        | 3.10 @ 3.35     |
| MILL FEED . . . . .                     | 21.00 @ 24.00   |
| HAY—No. 1 Timothy . . . . .             | 13.50 @ 14.00   |
| " No. 2 . . . . .                       | 11.50 @ 12.00   |
| " No. 1 Clover . . . . .                | 10.50 @ 11.00   |
| " No. 2 . . . . .                       | 9.50 @ 9.50     |
| POULTRY—                                |                 |
| Springers per lb . . . . .              | 81              |
| Heavy hens " . . . . .                  | 73              |
| Roosters " . . . . .                    | 4               |
| Turkey hens " . . . . .                 | 81              |
| Spring Turkeys . . . . .                | 7               |
| Ducks " . . . . .                       | 9               |
| EELS—Fresh near by . . . . .            | 28 @ 30         |
| " Goose . . . . .                       |                 |
| HIDES—Wet salted . . . . .              | 71 @ 81         |
| " No. 1 dry salt . . . . .              | 9 @ 10          |
| " Bull . . . . .                        | 61 @ 71         |
| " Sheep skins . . . . .                 | 40 @ 50         |
| TALLOW—Prime city . . . . .             | 6 @ 61          |
| " Country . . . . .                     | 51 @ 6          |
| WOOL—Unwashed, medium combing . . . . . | 17 @ 18         |
| " Washed long . . . . .                 | 22 @ 23         |
| " Tub washed . . . . .                  | 22 @ 23         |
| FEATHERS—                               |                 |
| Geese, now nearly white . . . . .       | 44              |
| " gray to average . . . . .             | 38 @ 42         |
| Duck, colored to white . . . . .        | 28 @ 35         |
| Chicken, white no quills . . . . .      | 18              |
| Turkey, body dry . . . . .              | 12 @ 15         |

Buckley's Arnica Salve, a de-  
cided world-wide fame for marlins.  
It surpasses any other salve  
lotion, ointment or balm for Cuts,  
Corns, Burns, Boils, Sores, Felsons,  
Ulcers, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Fever  
Sores, Chapped Hands, Skin Eruptions;  
Infallible for Piles. Cure guaranteed.  
Only 25c at all drugstores.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

J. C. Coyle is on the sick list.  
Miss Nannie Bales is sick at her  
home.

Walter Hill is back from Hamilton,  
Ohio.

Miss Alcott, of Covington, has en-  
tered school here.

Mr. Joseph Davids, of Lexington,  
is visiting friends here.

John W. Cope is back from Ohio,  
and will be in school again.

Miss Ida Azbill, of Louisville, is  
here on a visit to relatives.

Dr. Poynts and Wm. Fish, of Paint  
Lick, were in town Saturday.

W. T. Mehaffey is preparing to  
erect a dwelling on his new lot.

Two new store buildings are in  
course of erection on Depot street.

Young Mr. Caywood, who has been at  
the hospital ill from pneumonia, is  
nearly well.

Noah May, Frank Porter, and other  
popular students, are among the  
recent arrivals.

Mrs. J. C. Fox, of Toledo, O., is  
visiting her daughter, Miss Adelaiade,  
at Narrow Gap.

The "Auburn" carried a large group  
of students to spend Saturday at the  
home of Mr. Jim Moore.

Mason Anglin, of Clear Creek, was  
in town Friday and took out with him  
a new buggy and harness.

Brother Hogan preached in the  
Christian Church at Wildie last Sunday,  
and reports a good time.

The new Geometry class is starting  
out well, large numbers and great enthu-  
siasm, under Prof. Carnahan.

Charlie Parker had his right hand  
seriously hurt at Sparks Mill, Monday,  
necessitating the amputation of the  
forefinger.

Miss Almy, who has been for two  
weeks at the hospital, under treat-  
ment for neuritis, is on the fair road  
to recovery.

Miss S. E. Adams, a trained nurse  
from the Provident Hospital in Chi-  
cago, visited her sister, Mrs. Ada  
Adams Brown, in Berea last week.

All praying people are asked to re-  
member the protracted meetings at  
the Chapel at 3 and 7 p.m., beginning  
Saturday and closing Tuesday, Jan.  
28.

The trustees of the colored school  
district of Berea had better put a curb  
around the open well on the school  
lot. A lawsuit for damage to life is  
not unlikely.

Drs. Cornelius and Lusk were called  
to Lexington, on Thursday, to see  
Willie Lusk, who was very ill at  
St. Joseph's hospital, where he died  
Tuesday at 8 a.m.

Improvements on our streets in  
various parts of the town are making  
rapid progress under the picks and  
shovels of the students. The gas  
lamps in front of the Chapel are much  
appreciated.

Everyone should take the opportunity  
to hear Brother Buswell, the  
evangelist, at the Chapel, where he  
speaks at 3 and 7 p.m. daily from  
Saturday, Jan. 18, to Tuesday, Jan.  
28.

Mr. Chas. Meininger, a prominent  
manufacturer at Cincinnati, O., visited  
the College Tuesday. Mr. Meininger  
attended the lecture in the evening  
and expressed himself as delighted  
with what he saw and heard.

J. Carl Fay, a graduate of Berea,  
'99, who has been assistant in the  
chemical laboratory at Cornell, is  
compelled to go to Shelby, N. C., for  
his health. Ernest W. Todd, of  
Berea, '97, takes Mr. Fay's place at  
Berea Thursday.

Miss Sallie Anglin, who spent two  
weeks with her father, has returned to  
her home in Newnan, Ill.

Mason Anglin, Esquire James Rey-  
nolds and William Anglin went to  
Berea Thursday.

We were not surprised to hear of  
the marriage of Mr. P. P. Reynolds  
to Miss Mattie Schoonover.

Carl Anglin, Esquire James Rey-  
nolds and William Anglin went to  
Berea Thursday.

Miss Carrie Mason, of the East End,  
continues ill from asthma.

Mrs. Mollie Nelson, who has been  
indisposed with pulmonary rheumatism,  
is a great deal better.

Miss Nannie Wood left this week  
to attend Wilberforce College.

Examinations of the city schools  
will be held the last week in this  
month.

The Old Maids' Convention, given  
at the Scott's Chapel under the super-  
vision of Mrs. F. Talbot, was quite  
a success. The way the participants  
acquitted themselves reflected great  
credit upon their instructor.

William Brown, who has been visiting  
his mother and friends, returned  
to Dayton, O., where he is pursuing  
a lucrative business.

## Correspondence.

### Garrard County.

#### Maplewood.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. W. Wilcox,  
a fine girl.

Mr. James Hall, of this place, has  
purchased a small farm near Wallace-  
ton, and is expecting to move to it in  
the spring.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs.  
Wallace Maxbury died at their home  
on Jan. 7.

Misses Mattie and Lizzie Lewis  
were the guests of Mrs. L. S. Miller  
Saturday and Sunday.

Rev. S. Blythe, of Richmond, killed  
his regular appointment here last  
Sunday and Sunday night.

Wm. Maupin, Sr., lost two valuable  
horses last week; the disease unknown.

Rev. R. D. Emore, of this place,  
conducted a funeral service at the  
schoolhouse last Tuesday, and preached  
a very touching sermon.

Wm. Maupin, Sr., lost two valuable  
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